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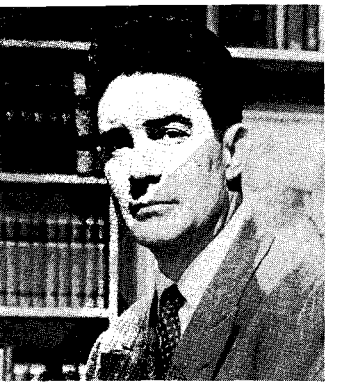

DAN SMOOT

DISARMAMENT—PART I

A Parable

"Last week, top law enforcement officials of Chicago and New York held another meeting with criminal leaders of those two cities. This was the latest of a lengthy series of such meetings, called, in response to pleas made by the criminals, for the purpose of eliminating the costly struggle between organized society and the criminal underworld.

"The criminals have for many years insisted that huge police forces, equipped with weapons and in command of jails and other places of detention, have necessitated a corresponding expenditure of effort and money on their part to protect their own interests. They have made repeated offers to disarm every criminal in Chicago and New York and to disband every criminal organization, if the law enforcement agencies will also disarm and disband.

"The law enforcement officials are also eager to eliminate crime and to save the taxpayers of Chicago and New York the enormous expense of maintaining police forces. They have offered to disband the police forces of both cities, except for skeleton crews of unarmed men to handle traffic problems.

"The only point of disagreement involves the question of effective inspection to guarantee that both sides keep the disarmament agreements. Law enforcement officials feel it would be dangerous to disband police forces and leave Chicago and New York totally helpless if the criminals should break their promise and launch a sudden, all-out attack on the citizens of those two cities.

"Law enforcement officials want a firm agreement which would authorize them to send neutral inspectors into criminal haunts of Chicago and New York to investigate any report of criminal activity. The agreement would, similarly, authorize neutral inspectors to investigate any suspicion or complaint on the part of criminals that the police were rearming and hiring new personnel.

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"In the more than 1000 previous meetings with law enforcement officials, criminal leaders of Chicago and New York have flatly refused this inspection system demanded by law enforcement. They accuse law enforcement officials of bad faith in making such demands, claiming that the officials are merely trying to set up a stool-pigeon system to spy on criminals and violate their private rights.

"On the eve of the latest meeting which began last week, however, spokesmen for law enforcement officials expressed cheerful optimism. They claimed that criminal leaders, displaying a genuine interest in peace, now seem willing to make significant concessions to law enforcement demands. Although they gave no details, law enforcement spokesmen said the criminals have 'considerably modified' their previously firm stand against inspections, and have offered to permit a limited number of annual inspections, by neutral observers, in specified criminal hangouts in Chicago and New York."

That fictional news story has never been written, and never will be, because no such ludicrous thing will ever happen.

The story is not nearly so ludicrous, however, as the news stories which were making headlines throughout the world in April and May, 1963 — concerning determined and hopeful efforts of Western leaders to negotiate a peace-and-disarmament pact with international criminals who control the communist slave empire.

Communist Intent

Communists consider anything "good" which promotes the cause of socialism (that is, communism): war, mass murder, the extermination of whole races through enforced starvation, torture of human beings, rape, pillage, betrayal of friends and family, theft, vandalism — all are "good" if they help communism. On the other hand, anything is "bad" which hurts communism: love of God and country, kindness, charity, honesty, thrift, hard work — all are "bad" if they in any way interfere with the communist drive for world conquest.

"World peace," to communists, means communist conquest of the world. All non-communists are regarded as enemies of communism, who will destroy communists if given a chance. Hence, there can be no peace on earth until all non-communists are eliminated. Until such time arrives, strategy requires periods of "peaceful co-existence" between communists and non-communists. To a normal mind, "peaceful co-existence" means living side by side, leaving each other alone. To the communist mind, "peaceful co-existence" means a cessation of all hostility and opposition on the part of non-communists (and cessation of preparation for possible hostility), while communists gather strength and make plans for renewed assaults on non-communists.

Weapons in the hands of communists are considered benign tools for achieving world peace; weapons in the hands of non-communists are considered horrible instruments for oppression and conquest.

Communists do dream of a time in the distant future when they themselves can be relieved of the burden of producing and maintaining armaments; but that is to come only *after* communist conquest of the world is complete. Communists regard it as treason to their own cause even to think of disarming communists before all non-communists have been disarmed and destroyed.

Communists have been advocating "total disarmament in a peaceful world" since 1916. Their program is simple and openly stated by communist leaders: to disarm all non-communists so that they can be destroyed. The objective of every disarmament discussion is to disarm non-communist nations (specifically, the United States) while increasing the armaments of the Soviet Union.

These facts being known, it is ludicrous and dangerous for our political leaders even to discuss disarmament with Soviet leaders. These facts have been known since 1916.

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Below are a few quotations from communist leaders to prove the point. Readers not familiar with communist dialectics may need a glossary. In the communist language quoted below:

proletariat, revolutionary proletariat, peoples, forces struggling for socialism, the working class, the masses — **all mean *communists;***

revolutionary wars — **means *wars fought in the interest of communism;***

proletarian revolution, national liberation movement, class struggle, struggle for peace, struggle against imperialism, struggle for national independence — **all mean *efforts of communists to seize power;***

imperialists, bourgeoisie — **mean, *non-communists.***

In 1916, Lenin said:

"Only after the proletariat has disarmed the bourgeoisie will it be able, without betraying its world historical mission, to throw all armaments on the scrap heap."(1)

In 1917, Lenin said:

"We are no pacifists . . . we have always declared that it would be stupid if the revolutionary proletariat promised not to wage revolutionary wars which might become indispensable in the interest of socialism."(1)

A policy statement adopted at the Sixth World Congress Of The Communist International, in 1928, says:

"The aim of the Soviet proposals is . . . to propagate the fundamental Marxian postulates that disarmament and the abolition of war are possible only with the fall of capitalism."(1)

In 1954, V. Cherpakov (Representative of the Soviet Ministry of Defense) said:

"Communists link the cause of peace with the cause of victory of the proletarian revolution."(1)

An editorial in the February, 1955, issue of *National Affairs Monthly* (official communist publication) said:

"The idea that peaceful co-existence must include the maintenance of the status quo is imperialist propaganda."(1)

On October 20, 1960, Khrushchev told communists of the world about the need to "force" the capitalist countries to come to an agreement on disarmament.(1)

In December, 1960, at a Moscow meeting of representatives from 81 communist parties throughout the world, communist leaders laid down a directive that "an active, determined struggle" must be waged to "force the imperialists into an agreement on general disarmament."(1)

Here are excerpts from a speech which Khrushchev made on January 6, 1961:

"[Peaceful co-existence] helps . . . the forces struggling for socialism, and in capitalist countries it facilitates the activities of Communist parties . . . it helps the national liberation movement to gain successes."

"[Peaceful co-existence] implies intensification of the struggle of the working class, of all the Communist parties, for the triumph of Socialist ideas . . . [It is] a form of intense economic, political, and ideological struggle of the proletariat against the aggressive forces of imperialism in the international arena."

"Peaceful co-existence of states does not imply renunciation of the class struggle . . . the co-existence of states with different social systems is a form of class struggle between socialism and capitalism."

"The policy of peaceful co-existence is a policy of mobilizing the masses and launching vigorous action against the enemies of peace."

"The slogan of the struggle for peace does not contradict the slogan of the struggle for communism."

"The struggle for disarmament . . . is an effective struggle against imperialism. . . . for restricting its military potentialities."(1)

In his January 6, 1961 speech, Khrushchev quoted Lenin to the effect that, in promoting their program of disarming non-communists, communists must establish "contacts with those circles of the bourgeoisie who gravitate toward pacifism."(1)

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On July 10, 1962, speaking to the World Congress on General Disarmament and Peace, Khrushchev said:

"The struggle for general disarmament facilitates the struggle for national independence. For their part the successes of the national liberation movements strengthen the cause of peace, contribute to strengthening the struggle for disarmament. Disarmament means disarmament of the forces of war, the liquidation of militarism."(1)

An editorial in the October, 1962, issue of *World Marxist Review* said:

"... general disarmament does not mean disarming the peoples fighting for national liberation. On the contrary, it would deprive the imperialists of the means to halt progress and crush the struggle for independence ... disarmed, the imperialists would be powerless to prevent the people from attaining freedom. Disarmament primarily means dismantling the gigantic war machines of the highly developed countries."(1)

In a public statement at Berlin on January 16, 1963, Khrushchev said:

"The duty of Communists at the helm of state power is to do everything possible to insure that our strength will grow."(1)

Communist Performance

Unless our political leaders profess abysmal ignorance, they can find no excuse for not knowing the *intent* of communist disarmament discussions. How about the *performance* of communists in keeping their treaty commitments?

In 1955, when President Eisenhower was planning a summit meeting with communist leaders at Geneva, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (by way of showing Eisenhower that any kind of negotiation with Soviet leaders is not only fruitless but dangerous) released to the press a staff study of the Soviet treaty record. Here are passages from the foreword to that staff study, later (1956) published as Senate Document No. 125:

"... the Subcommittee on Internal Security authorized a staff study of the Soviet treaty record from 1917, when a handful of Bolsheviks seized power over 150 million non-Communists in Russia, to the present, when 800 million people on two continents suffer under Red despotism. The project was part of the subcommittee's examination of The Strategy and Tactics of World Communism. It contemplated a scrutiny of treaties and agreements involving peace, accord and fraternity, collaboration, friendship and neutrality, diplomatic recognition, frontier disputes, nonaggression pacts, conferences of conciliation, mutual aid, renunciation of war, and international promises to the peoples of the entire world — such as the Atlantic Charter.

"The staff studied nearly a thousand treaties and agreements of the kinds described above, both bilateral and multilateral, which the Soviets have entered into not only with the United States, but with countries all over the world. The staff found that in the 38 short years since the Soviet Union came into existence, its Government had broken its word to virtually every country to which it ever gave a signed promise. It signed treaties of nonaggression with neighboring states and then absorbed those states. It signed promises to refrain from revolutionary activity inside the countries with which it sought 'friendship,' and then cynically broke those promises. It was violating the first agreement it ever signed with the United States at the very moment the Soviet envoy, Litvinov, was putting his signature to that agreement, and it is still violating the same agreement in 1955.... It keeps no international promises at all unless doing so is clearly advantageous to the Soviet Union.

"I seriously doubt whether during the whole history of civilization any great nation has ever made as perfidious a record as this in so short a time.

"On the basis of the record, this question inevitably arises: Is the Soviet record merely a series of individual and unrelated misdeeds, or has treaty breaking been an instrument of national policy since the U.S.S.R. itself came into existence?"(2)

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Communist Techniques

The staff of the Internal Security Subcommittee concluded that treaty breaking is, provably, an instrument of Soviet national policy.

When the Soviets engage United States leaders in negotiation for some agreement, they make proposals which could not, in sanity, be accepted; but their propaganda machines in the United Nations, in Moscow, and in Soviet embassies throughout the world (aided and abetted by the pro-communist and communist-following liberal forces in the United States) attempt to conceal the fact that the Soviets have made unreasonable demands. The propaganda berates the United States for being unyielding, accusing us of acting in bad faith because we will not truly engage in the "give and take" necessary in such negotiations.

Most thoughtful people see through the Soviet propaganda and say so; but the Soviets, caring not a fig for "world opinion," keep hammering away. Large numbers of fools, fatheads, pacifists, and brainwashed liberals are, however, deceived. They join the communist chorus, criticizing the United States for refusing to "negotiate in good faith."

American leaders (sensitive, to the point of nausea, to "world opinion") begin to wince and apologize — and to make concessions.

After milking all possible propaganda benefit out of the situation, the Soviets may decide to enter into an agreement. If so, they generally capture whatever is to be gained from the approval of "world opinion" by making some meaningless concession which our own officials help to puff up as something important, in order to convince American voters that our leaders have "driven a hard bargain" with communists.

Once the U.S.-U.S.S.R. agreement is made (either through formal treaty process, or by the informal means of verbal acknowledgement as in the case of the three-year ban on nuclear testing which began in October, 1958), we are, of course, bound by the terms of it. The Soviets do not consider themselves bound at all.

As a matter of policy, they violate the terms of the agreement they have made — sometimes openly, to show arrogant contempt for us, as in their immediate and continuous violations of the Korean armistice agreement made in July, 1953; sometimes surreptitiously, as in their violations of the nuclear test ban agreement of October, 1958.

Even if we should, eventually, repudiate the agreement because of Soviet violations, we have been (during the period of our compliance) hobbled by it, while the Soviets feel free to do whatever the agreement was intended to keep them from doing.

The Soviet technique of negotiating and propagandizing United States leaders into surrendering the vital interests of our country have been particularly harmful in the area of disarmament. Indeed, the record proves that unless the American people can somehow manage, through their Congress, to reverse present, settled trends, we are headed toward total surrender of the United States to a communist-controlled world super-state system.

A Brief Chronology

In December, 1945, the foreign minister of Great Britain and the U.S. Secretary of State met with the Soviet foreign minister in Moscow to discuss disarmament. They agreed to sponsor, at the first session of the UN General Assembly, a resolution creating an international Atomic Energy Commission.[3]

The resolution was introduced — and was adopted by the first session of the UN General Assembly, meeting in London, on January 24, 1946. The Atomic Energy Commission was empowered to make proposals concerning the

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elimination, or control, of atomic weapons — and to make recommendations concerning international exchange of scientific information. Bernard M. Baruch was the first United States Representative on the international Atomic Energy Commission.[3]

On March 28, 1946, Dean G. Acheson and David Lilienthal submitted a report, outlining United States proposals for the international control and sharing of atomic energy knowledge and materials. Baruch was given some leeway to revise the proposals before formally submitting them, on behalf of the United States government, to the United Nations.

On June 14, 1946, Baruch submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission the United States proposals — which came to be known as the "Baruch Plan" and the "Baruch-Lilienthal Plan."

The Baruch plan proposed the creation of a new International Atomic Development Authority, which, operating under the broad control of the United Nations General Assembly, would have absolute "control, or ownership, of all atomic-energy activities potentially dangerous to world security"; and would have the "power to control, inspect, and license all other atomic activities." The new Authority could seize and dispose of all existing atomic bombs, prohibit further manufacture of bombs, and prescribe "serious" penalties against any nation for violating regulations issued by the Authority.

The Baruch plan also suggested total disarmament (elimination not only of atomic weapons, but of all conventional weapons and military forces) — to be achieved in stages.[3]

On July 19, 1946, Andrei A. Gromyko presented the proposal of the Soviet Union. The Soviet plan ignored the Baruch proposal for total disarmament; but, insofar as it concerned *atomic* disarmament, the Soviet plan was virtually identical with the Baruch plan. There was, however, one essential difference in approach. Whereas the Baruch plan called for a new International Atomic Energy Authority to operate under the control of the UN General Assembly, the Soviets wanted the old Atomic Energy Commission to handle atomic energy affairs, *under control of the UN Security Council.*[4]

The Soviets were short sighted. They wanted a UN agency which could strip the United States of its atomic weapons, since they were years behind us at that time and knew that the agency would not limit their own plans for research and development. They did not foresee, however, the day (now arrived) when they and their "neutralist" friends could control the UN General Assembly. They wanted control of atomic energy centered in the UN Security Council where they had a veto, fearing that the UN General Assembly might make a decision they did not like.

It seems more than likely that the United States would have modified the Baruch plan enough to meet all objections offered by the Soviets. This was never done, however, largely because Congress (despite the large and powerful peace claque of liberals which it contained) reflected the deeper instincts of the nation: namely that the Baruch plan, modified or not, was a blueprint for the surrender of our national independence.

As time marched on, the Soviets became less interested in the Baruch plan, because they had begun to catch up with us in atomic research and development — thanks to our voluntary de-emphasis of activity in this field; to the atom spies who delivered our major secrets to the Soviets; and to German scientists whom we had permitted the Soviets to kidnap and take to Russia.

On January 11, 1952, the UN General Assembly, at the urging of the United States, created a Disarmament Commission to study and supervise the problem of general disarmament; but the propaganda for "inter-

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national control" of atomic energy subtly changed. There was less and less emphasis on controlling atomic energy, more emphasis on the "have" nations sharing their atomic energy knowledge and materials with the "have-not" nations.[4]

By the middle of President Eisenhower's first year in office (1953), "diversion of nuclear materials from military use to peaceful purposes" had become the cardinal theme of nuclear disarmament propaganda. Communists emphasized this theme, of course, because, in communist dialectics, it meant giving United States' nuclear materials away abroad so that the United States could not use them for military purposes, while the Soviets could concentrate on military use for their nuclear materials.

In December, 1953, President Eisenhower (with his "atoms for peace" plan) gave a great boost to this "diversion of nuclear materials" scheme.

In an "Atoms For Peace" speech to the United Nations General Assembly on December 8, 1953, President Eisenhower recommended that the UN create an International Atomic Energy Agency, to which all governments producing atomic energy could make contributions of normal uranium and fissionable materials.

The UN agency would store the materials and allocate them around the world (to nations not producing such materials) for peaceful uses.[4]

Almost three years later — on October 23, 1956 — the General Assembly of the UN approved a charter for the atomic energy agency which Eisenhower had recommended. Three days later — October 26, 1956, before any nation had had opportunity to ratify the charter — President Eisenhower pledged the United States to give the new agency, immediately, 5,000 kilograms (11,000 pounds) of Uranium 235; and, after that, to match combined contributions of all other nations on earth.

At the time, the estimated production cost of 11,000 pounds of uranium 235 was 110 million dollars.[5] Without consulting Congress (indeed, before the International Atomic Energy Agency charter had even been submitted to the Senate for approval of American membership) President Eisenhower promised to start the international atom bank off with a gift of 110 million dollars worth of Uranium 235, and promised that United States' gifts would stay at least that far ahead of the gifts of all other nations put together.

The late Senator Joseph McCarthy fought hard against Senate ratification of the IAEA charter, predicting that communists would take the thing over and use it against us.

The Senate Atomic Energy committee held hearings — receiving abundant and repeated assurances from the State Department and from the Atomic Energy Commission that there was no possibility of communists taking over the new agency. The parade of witnesses from the executive branch of government virtually guaranteed that the International Atomic Energy Agency, being an American idea, would always be run the way the United States wanted.

Internationalist supporters of the IAEA were scornful of McCarthyites for suggesting that the President and the State Department and the Atomic Energy Commission would recommend anything dangerous for America.

The Senate ratified the IAEA charter on June 18, 1957, by a vote of 67 to 19. The agency came into being on July 29, 1957, when 18 nations had ratified the charter. By the end of October, 1957, communist-bloc nations had gained control of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the United States State Department was professing to be "indignant" and "perturbed."[6]

Almost simultaneously with the capture of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Soviets (October, 1957), launched the

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first man-made earth satellite, thus dazzling the world with their achievements in nuclear, and related, research.

Since then, frightful events have taken the United States to the very brink of national surrender. We are on that brink now. The Kennedy Administration, under the guise of promoting world peace, has already planned the surrender.

Administration spokesmen insist that no international agreement concerning disarmament will be made without specific approval of the United States Senate. But past behavior, developed plans, and known attitude of the Kennedy Administration indicate otherwise.

The machinery is already established for Kennedy (if and when he finds just the right "crisis") to surrender the armed forces (and, therefore, the national independence) of the United States to a communist-dominated world organization.

Next week: details.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *The Test Ban: An American Strategy of Gradual Self-Mutilation*, by Stefan T. Possony, *Congressional Record*, March 21, 1963, pp. 4358-70

(2) "Foreword," by U.S. Senator James O. Eastland (Democrat, Mississippi), to *Soviet Political Agreements and Results*, a Staff Study, Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, May 21, 1956, p. VIII

(3) *The United States and the United Nations: Report by the President to the Congress for the Year 1946*. Department of State publication No. 2735, February 5, 1947, pp. 44-53; 169-94

(4) *Review of the United Nations Charter, A Collection of Documents*, Subcommittee on the United Nations Charter of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, January 7, 1954, pp. 436-42; 450-59; 474-80

(5) *U.S. News & World Report*, December 3, 1954

(6) "Reds Grab Key Jobs In World Atom Agency," by Robert S. Allen, *The Tablet*, Brooklyn, New York, November 2, 1957

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WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

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